ABSTRACT

This research was purposed to (1) analyze household food security in terms of energy consumption in the village of Sambiroto, (2) analyze the food security of households in terms of protein consumption in the village of Sambiroto, (3) identify patterns of animal and vegetable protein intake of poor households and non-poor in the village of Sambiroto. The research was conducted in the Village Sambiroto Sub District Pati Tayu using quantitative descriptive method. The data used are the primary data derived from the 64 respondents with *Disproportionately Stratified Random Sampling* and the use of secondary data obtained from statistical records BPS and local goverments (districts). The analysis used in this study is the first and second for the purpose of the research using an analytical tool test *one sample t test* with $\alpha = 5\%$, then the analysis used for thrirds purposes, namely descriptive analysis using the tabulation and percentages. The results obtained that the average energy consumption in households in the village of Sambiroto is 2015,70 kcal / capita / day, it means that the energy consumption of households in the village of Sambiroto below the standard recommended by the National Widyakarya Food and Nutrition 2008 (2200 kcal / capita / day) so that the food security of households in terms of energy consumption in Sambiroto Village is low. For the average protein intake of households in the village of Sambiroto of 73,916 gram / capita / day, it means that the protein intake of households in the village of Sambiroto above the standard recommended by the National Food and Nutrition Widyakarya (57 gram / capita / day) so that food security households in terms of protein consumption in the village of Sambiroto high. For animal protein consumption patterns of poor households is higher than in poor households and vegetable protein consumption patterns of poor households is higher than the nonpoor households.
Keywords: food security, household energy consumption, protein consumption